

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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April 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 72, p.m. 82; Humidity...90, 74.

April 20th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 71, p.m., 72; Humidity...80, 83.

No. 8773

號四十月三年子壬

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1912.

二拜禮 號十三月四英港香

\$25 PER ANNUM.
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TELEGRAMS.

MOTOR BANDITS.

FEVERISH INTEREST.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 29, 11.50 a.m.

There is feverish interest in the Bonnot seige. The hawkers of Paris sold nearly a million copies of special editions and special trains were run to bring back spectators from the seige. The police have started a campaign against all anarchists. It appears that Bonnot and Dubois were killed by shots from the police and did not commit suicide.

BOMBS EXPLODED.

London, April 28, 5.45 p.m.

The engineers exploded two bombs. The police then penetrated the house and found Bonnot seriously wounded and the owner of the house dead. Bonnot, who was removed to hospital, died.

SIDNEY STREET AGAIN.

Bonnot was chief of the gang of motor criminals. It was he who shot Detective Join on the 24th March. The seige was a regular Sidney Street affair. It occupied five hours and was directed by M. Lépine, the Prefect of Police, commanding large forces of police and Republican Guards. The Mayor, M. Chaisyleroi, and other citizens participated in the fusillade with rifles, sporting guns and revolvers, while thousands of inhabitants assembled armed with hay forks and other impromptu weapons, ready to cut off escape.

POLICE DRIVEN BACK.

The police were at first driven back, two being severely wounded. Finally, a straw-laden cart, from the rear side of which two mattresses were hung, was backed against the house. Sheltered thereby, a lieutenant placed two bombs against the house. The cart was withdrawn but the bombs did not explode. The manoeuvre was repeated but the explosion this time did little damage. It was again repeated when the wall collapsed and the house blazed up.

DUBOIS DEAD.

The police then rushed in and brought out the noted anarchist Dubois dead with three bullet wounds in his body. Bonnot was dying with a dozen wounds, two of which were in the head and two in the stomach. Both had committed suicide. The police were now reinforced by troops and had the greatest difficulty in preventing the lynching of Bonnot, injuring many in the melee. They were compelled to abandon the body of Dubois, which the mob trampled upon, dancing and yelling with delight. The whole of the seige was cinematographed.

TWENTY-THREE ARRESTS.

London, April 29, 4.15 a.m.

Up to the present there have been twenty-three arrests in connection with the different crimes committed by the Bonnot gang.

TELEGRAMS.

TITANIC DISASTER.

MR. ISMAY PRAISED.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 29, 11.50 a.m.

Router's correspondent at Wellington states that Mr. Havelock Wilson, the secretary of the National Seamen's Union, speaking at Auckland, said that he did not believe that Mr. Ismay and his colleagues were responsible for the Titanic disaster. The name of Ismay stood high in shipping circles. He was delighted that Mr. Ismay had been saved.

Mr. Wilson blamed the Board of Trade for allowing the existing regulations to continue so long. The Commission should recognise that the keeping of vessels afloat was of even greater importance than increasing the boat accommodation.

SEAMEN'S DEMANDS.

Bombay, April 30, 12.55 a.m.

A mass meeting of seamen and firemen at Liverpool has resolved to refuse to load or coal a ship carrying non-union labour or Chinese. It also resolved that a Union official must attend the tests of lifeboats etc. The men are also to refuse to join any vessel unless a union official is present at the signing on.

MASTERS REFUSE.

The Mercury Branch of the Union has prevented the men from signing on a liner as the men's demands for an increase of wages have not been granted. Up till now fourteen Liverpool firms have refused the demands.

INDIGNANT PROTESTS.

London, April 26, 5.30 p.m.
As a result of indignat protests from public men, the Board of Trade last night cancelled the order for the detention of the Titanic survivors who had arrived at Plymouth. Seventy of them, however, voluntarily had their depositions taken down before leaving. Relatives waited at the dock gates for hours after the survivors landed, but none was admitted. Some of the crew reached a window overlooking the road, and from there conversed with their relatives for a few minutes. Others found a railing through which pathetic greetings were exchanged. The suggestion of the men to such a meeting has been much commented on.

TELEGRAMS.

AVIATOR INJURED.

VEDRINES' ILL-LUCK.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 29, 11.50 a.m.

Router's correspondent at Paris states that while the famous aviator, Vedrines, was making a flight from Paris to Brussels and thence to Madrid, he started from Douai and fell at Epinay-sur-Seine. He was taken to hospital with a fractured skull.

Vedrines has been trepanned. It appears that his motor stopped and he volplaned towards the railway for want of a better landing place. Either he touched a passing train or his aeroplane was upset by the rush of air.—Router.

LAWN TENNIS.

GOBERT'S VICTORY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 29, 5.40 p.m.

On the covered court at Queen's Club the lawn tennis championship match between Gobert, France, the holder, and Wilding, Australia, resulted in the former winning. The results were:—3-6; 5-7; 6-4; 6-4.—Router.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

HEAVY LOSSES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 29, 3.20 p.m.

The Simla correspondent states that news received from Lhasa through Gyantse shows that fighting continues. The Tibetans are reported to be ten thousand strong, including unarmed monks and volunteers. They have lost nine hundred killed, and the Chinese three hundred. There are now one thousand Chinese troops hard pressed in the Southern suburbs, surrounded by a large force of Tibetans. The Dalai Lama's brother's wife and children have been captured by the Chinese. The Tashi Lamas and the Prime Minister are proceeding to Lhasa to mediate. Official investigations on the frontier tend to confirm the above, but it is impossible to check the figures.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

YUAN'S SPEECH.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, April 30, 9.15 a.m.
Received 30, 11.5 a.m.

Yuan Shih-kai in his inaugural speech to the Advisory Council said he adhered to the policy of progression. The new Government, he said, must maintain internal order and external friendship, which were necessary to China's existence. Development must be on practical lines. China's income for 1911 was 115,000,000 and they were unable to repay the foreign loans. Foreign capital was essential to the financial reforms which they were drafting. They were negotiating with the Foreign powers for an increase of the customs, the abolition of likin, and the reduction of export taxes. They must also improve the land regulations. He recommended the appointment of foreign financial experts and guaranteed religious liberty. He said they should observe treaties and cultivate foreign friendships with candour.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Shanghai, April 29.

Chan Chieh-chai former secretary to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been permitted to resign, and Sun Yuk-kwan has been granted one month's leave of absence. Pak Man-wai occupying his post of Governor-general of Henan province. General Tuan Kiu-shi is to be appointed commander in Chief of the troops in Peking.

SUFFRAGISTS' PETITION.

A petition has been submitted to the government by Chan Lian-fan a lady teacher asking that the franchise may be extended to the women of the country. Chao Erh-shun has sent a telegram to the Government asking that his seniority over the Governor of Kirin be recognised.

REBELLION IN SZECHUAN.

A rebellion against the provincial government of Szechuan has been raised by Hung Hk-wu. His followers have captured Man-yun and are advancing towards the west. Vice president Yuan-hong has despatched Wu Jui-tak to advise the leader to disperse his followers to disperse.—Lat Po.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Peking April 29.

There will be two ministers of finance, the creation of the dual post having received the approval of the President. Wei Chu-cheung has been appointed Governor-general of the Chihli province.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Wan Chuan-yui resigns from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day.

NO BELGIUM LOAN.

Belgium's agreement for the advance of a loan to China has been cancelled and no instalments will be paid. The republican Government has refused to pay one year's interest compensation. The Six Nations Loan financiers have agreed to advance money to China on condition that the same is used for paying off the loan by Belgium.—Sai Koi Kung Po.

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION.

LIBERAL MAJORITY.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, April 30, 7.30 a.m.
Received 30, 1.15 p.m.

Router's Brisbane Correspondent states that the Government has secured a majority of 18 against 8 in the last Parliament. The Premier issued a manifesto on polling day declaring that the contest lay between parliamentary government and syndicalism whose sole achievement was the general strike with its attendant horrors.—Router.

THE DARDANELLES.

SUGGESTED ARMISTICE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, April 30, 7.30 a.m.
Received 30, 1.15 p.m.

At question time in the House of Commons of Mr. Mark Sykes suggested a local armistice in the Dardanelles to give an opportunity of egress to detained ships into the Mediterranean. Mr. Acland said that Sir Edward Grey had consulted with the Powers regarding such a temporary measure if the channel was not opened.—Router.

CANTON NEWS.

Election of Wu Han-man.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, April 29.

On Saturday the Provincial Council held a meeting in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who addressed the assembly. He remarked that when he arrived in Hongkong he heard that there would be another revolution in Kwangtung to overthrow the existing council, and, in fact, he was actually shown some of the flags and seals used in connection with the movement. He greatly deplored the existence of any counter agitation as it could not but fail, even though it would create great disorder in Kwangtung and might even prove a great danger to the whole of China. If a revolution were to break out in Kwangtung the Central Government would send a large force into the province and with the aid of other troops would bring about a total annihilation of any reactionary movement and, at the same time, bring lasting damage to the fortunes of the district.

Why Chan Disappeared.

One of the reasons, he said, why Chan Kwang-ming had disappeared was that there had been adverse comments made on him in the press, while he had also been the subject of much criticism from the people in general. Now he had departed from Canton they should lose no time in electing a successor, as the present state of affairs in Kwangtung was very serious, coloured as it was by stories of future outbreaks, and the predominance of pirates and banditti.

In nominating Wu Han-man, a former Governor-General, Dr. Sun said he was personally acquainted with Wu while he, Dr. Sun, was president, and was indebted to him for help in the discharge of his duties. If Wu were elected he was confident that Chan Kwang-ming and Wong Ching-wai would return to Canton and give every assistance in straightening affairs.

Immediately after Dr. Sun's departure, an extraordinary meeting of the Council was held

TELEGRAMS.

CRETAN DEPUTIES.

AN ARREST.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
Bombay, April 30, 7.30 a.m.
Received 30, 1.15 p.m.

A telegram from Crete states that the British cruiser, Minerva, fired a blank charge to arrest the passage of a steamer in which Cretan deputies, irregularly elected to the Greek Chamber, were proceeding to Athens. The deputies were transhipped to the cruiser, Hampshire, where they are detained.—Router.

GOLDFIELDS TROUBLE.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 29, 4.15 a.m.

A St. Petersburg message states that a students' demonstration in sympathy with the Lena strikers was dispersed by mounted police, 123 arrests being made. The police are visiting and searching private houses and arresting many workmen on suspicion of planning a demonstration. The sympathetic strikes in the provinces continue.

To elect a new Governor-General. Five votes were cast for Dr. Sun, a similar number for Tso Ying-pat and 113 for Wu Han-man, who was accordingly elected.

Dr. Sun's Views.

On Sunday Dr. Sun, met the editors of the Kwangtung press and in an address to them attributed the success of the revolution to the valour of the soldiers and the powerful aid given them by the press. Although the Republican Government was established it was not yet on a strong footing owing to the existence of the "Terrorist Society" formed by the Manchus.

The confidence of the populace in the government could only be maintained by the Press and he pointed out that the time was not yet ripe for criticism of the new republic. He accused them of driving Chan Kwang-ming away from Canton by their adverse and unjust criticism and said had they paid a like attention to Wu Han-man he also would have refused to accept office as Governor-General.

One of the editors raised a question as to what should be done if the new government were not conducting its administration in a proper manner. Dr. Sun replied that the Press could make just comment in order to point out the mistakes and have them rectified by the Government and he said that the Press should not attack the Government on information received from unreliable sources. Another editor raised a question as to the issue of foreign loans. Dr. Sun Yat-sen replied that one of the reasons preventing the foreign nations from participating of China might be formed in the fact that they were afraid of the force of over 300,000 well trained soldiers stationed in the Northern provinces. To maintain these soldiers foreign loans were necessary. Another editor asked whether the control of financial affairs would be the result of loans being made to China. Dr. Sun replied that the Central Government was now trying its best to prevent this step and he was quite hopeful that the power of conducting her finance would rest entirely with China.

TELEGRAMS.

FIRE AT DAMASCUS.

BAZAAR GUTTED.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, April 28, 5.45 p.m.

A message from Constantinople reports that a great fire has occurred at Damascus and destroyed the bazaar quarter. The damage is estimated at two million (Turkish) pounds.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

Vedrines, the famous aviator, has been seriously injured though a fall at Epinay-sur-Seine. He sustained a fractured skull.

The motor bandit seige in France is creating intense interest. Bonnot, the chief of the gang, is dead. There have been twenty-three arrests.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the secretary of the National Seamen's Union says that the name of Ismay stands high in shipping circles. He expresses the opinion that the keeping of vessels afloat is of even greater importance than increasing their boat accommodation. The Seamen's Union is making active efforts to secure an increase of wages for seamen and firemen.

A great fire has gutted the bazaar quarter at Damascus. The damage is estimated at two million (Turkish) pounds.

Fighting continues in Tibet. The Dalai Lama's brother's wife and children have been captured by the Chinese.

A students demonstration at St. Petersburg, in sympathy with the Lena strikers was dispersed by mounted police and 123 arrests made.

Some Cretan deputies, irregularly elected to the Greek Chamber, who were proceeded by steamer to Athens, have been arrested by a British Cruiser.

A message from Brisbane states that the Government, as the result of the recent election, has secured a majority of 18 against 8 in the last parliament.

A local armistice in the Dardanelles is being considered by the Powers in order to give detained ships an opportunity of egress to the Mediterranean.

LOCAL NEWS.

The billiard and other service trophies were presented at the soldiers club last night by H. E. Major-General Anderson. The final games in the billiard tournament were played off last night and the Hongkong Volunteers won the trophy.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., was held to-day and adopted a resolution "that the general managers be authorised to sell 10,000 spindles belonging to the company with their accompanying equipment to Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Shanghai."

The Great Raymond scored a big hit at the Theatre Royal last night.

The programme of the farewell concert to Mrs. A. G. Gordon tomorrow is published to-day and promises exceedingly well.

GENERAL.

In an address to the editors of the Kwangtung press, on Sunday, Dr. Sun Yat-sen attributed the success of the revolution to the valour of the soldiers and the powerful aid given them by the press. He accused the press, however, of driving Chan Kwang-ming away from Canton by adverse and unjust criticism.

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STEAMERS.

MANCHURIA	27,000	"	Apr. 30	1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	May 21	"
KOREA	18,000	"	June 18	"

INTERMEDIATE.

NILE	11,000	"	May 14	"
PERSIA	9,000	"	June 11	"
CHINA	10,200	"	July 9	"

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WESTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTIRA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 1st May, at Daylight, followed by the S.S. "FULFALA," on the 8th May, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences. For Freight or Passage, apply to.

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AGENTS.

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1912.

Notices

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 15 minutes.
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days

SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

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Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

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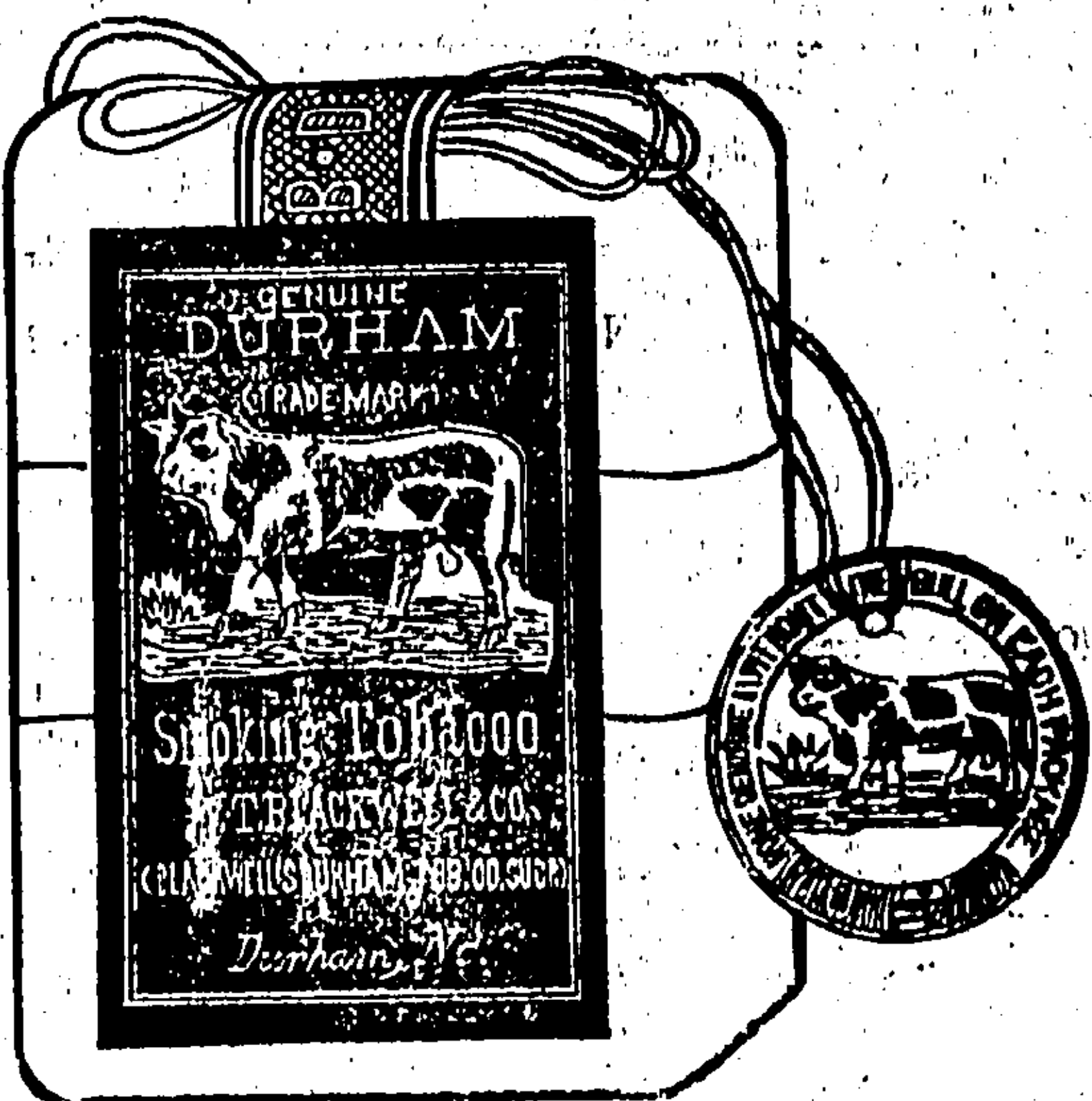
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

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Hongkong, 25th January 1912. 46



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BECAUSE OF THE DELAY
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST
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MONDAY, April 29th.

This will be a day "long to be remembered" in Hongkong.

The first thing on rising, repeat, each morning, these words:

"The Great Raymond, King of Entertainers and Entertainer of Kings," begins his Hongkong Engagement on the Night of April 29th."

"I MUST SEE HIM!"

This should be continued until it can be said as easily backwards as forward, when it may be considered well fixed in the memory.

Booking at MOURE & CO.

Ticket holders for Saturday can have same exchanged for Monday.

RAYMOND.

"MASTER OF MIRACLES,"

THEATRE ROYAL,

APRIL 29th.

Tickets freely exchangeable at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912.

SCENIC RAILWAY.

The same as was shown at the HONGKONG UNIVERSITY BAZAAR, will be open to the public

from
WEDNESDAY,
1st May, 1912.

at the old Land Office in Queen's Road (opposite the foot of D'Aguilar St.)

30. EXTRA FILMS 36.

Will be exhibited, so that passengers may go ROUND THE GLOBE with all the thrills and excitement of a railway journey in the record time of HALF AN HOUR.

OPEN DAILY. OPEN DAILY.

from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. A Fresh start made every 30 minutes.

FARE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [344]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

China and the Pessimists.

It may therefore be presumed that their present views on China, sound as they may be in certain respects, are not exactly so well established or likely to carry the same weight as would doubtless have been the case had they breathed the atmosphere of the Revolution. We will not conjecture as to the possible source of their information, but merely state that the facts at their disposal—no matter how well-informed they may be—are not likely, upon close examination, to justify the pessimistic views apparently expressed. China has passed through a gigantic struggle in a shorter time than any other nation ever engaged in a similar upheaval. The recent uprising lasted less than six months, and might almost be termed "bloodless" so far as actual warfare was concerned. The aim and object of the Chinese has been accomplished, and if the subsequent negotiations have been tardy, they may be none the less firmly fixed in consequence, and besides, the hustling spirit has not yet taken hold of the country, eager though she appears to be to adopt western customs. China's future lies in the proper handling of her enormous natural resources, and how they will be handled by the new regime "it is still much too early to speculate.

Daily Press.

Dr. Sun's Mission.

It speaks well for the sound common sense of the Reformers that they have acquiesced so completely in the self-effacement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen the acknowledged chief of their organisation whom they elected as Provisional President immediately on his return to China; and if only Yuan Shih-kai is supported wholeheartedly by his Ministers in the exercise of those rare qualities by which he acquired his fame as soldier and statesman, there will be hope for the future of China. It was Dr. Sun Yat-sen's original idea, we understand, that the country would need to be virtually under a military dictatorship for five years after the change of Government, and the circumstances of the present situation make the necessity for this plainly apparent. What the country needs is stable government. Without it there can be no progress and no peace. Dr. Sun Yat-sen can render the country no better service than by preaching this gospel throughout the land, for stable government is needed no less in the provinces than in the Capital, and we trust that Dr. Sun Yat-sen may succeed in impressing this fact deeply in the minds of the gentry and merchants of Canton especially.

South China Morning Post.

Tit for Tat.

There was no one in Canton more surprised than Dr. Sun when he found that the Governor-General had gone, unless it were Mr. Woo, who was telephoned for to attend the yamen "on urgent business." Not suspecting the object of the message, he sallied forth, and on arrival at the yamen was promptly detained. Meantime a hurried meeting seems to have been held, at which Dr. Sun was virtually compelled, there being no other way out of the difficulty, to acquiesce in peremptory orders to his henchman to resume the duties he had so unceremoniously abandoned a few months before. Meantime Mr. Chan has "gone to the country to visit his parents," and the City of topsy turvy administration pursues the uneven tenor of its way, wondering, no doubt, what is going to happen next. We should not be surprised if Mr. Woo were to pass "the good thing" along at the earliest moment to Mr. Wong, as he has "other matters to attend to," but Mr. Wong may not find it convenient to visit Canton for the time being. He has not so far evinced any particular anxiety to do so.

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [51]

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APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

WOMEN'S WORLD

[Items of interest to women, notices of forthcoming and notes on recent social events, and kindred paragraphs will be cordially welcomed. The co-operation of our lady readers is asked in order to make this feature at once especially interesting and useful.]

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

When I ask the question it is to suggest merely that women lack mental concentration which, as a Noble-Author-Who-Ought-To-Know has said, "is the one thing essential for success in all occupations, from painting to park-keeping." Women are the world's best copyists; and man (except where his recreations have included the tread-mill) can never hope to equal their capacity for sticking to monotonous mechanical tasks. In the highest-class tailoring a woman may stitch with the deftest of fingers, but she will never be given the cutting-out. In cooking (mother department in which she ought to excel, but doesn't) she will comply with recipes to a degree of unflinching exactitude; but she will never equal the creative skill of the best men-cooks. She lacks the essential concentration; her mind is too volatile; she is too self-conscious.

The trait which makes her such a success in the home is the very thing that most militates against her success in serious business; her passion for detail. That is, she is unable to "see big." She is obsessed by the scratches and flies on the window-pane that she cannot grasp the glorious expanse beyond. Besides blunting her wider perception, this devotion to detail saps her time and mental energies. Economy of those two latter things is one of the essentials in business enterprise; conservation of forces is necessary that the big coup may be brought off just when time is ripe. Lot was satisfied with the great central fact that he was saved from the fire with his nose pitched for safety; Lot's wife ached to behold the details of the tragedy (or perhaps a mirror passed her) and became a melancholy pillar of salt, only of use to angels. It is either that woman fatally lacks a sense of proportion—or else that there is an astonishing harmony between what she considers is of moment and what man would not bestow a sniff on! In addition, of course, she lacks self-restraint—though you may lay the blame for the extravagance of so many women partly on their lack of nerve-balance, their emotionalism, and partly on the restrictions to which they are subject in their youth.

The Curse of Favouritism.

But this does not make for business stability. It suggests one reason why the average woman is such a failure as a disciplinarian. She yields a weapon that is strange and a little beyond her strength. The old-fashioned feminine rivalry—the rivalry for male favour—tempts her to trade upon the power given her over other women. She is more concerned to secure a personal triumph than to uphold the majesty of abstract law. But her greatest failing is that she is liable to be swayed by emotion or sentiment when she should be impartial and severe; and sentiment is as out of place in questions of discipline as it is in business life. Again, the manageress is often obsessed by the narrow view—the detail; she does not see a machine, the smooth running of which depends upon her; she only sees individuals and selects those she likes and those she hates. Favouritism is the curse of many shops and factories controlled by women. That so many women-workers prefer a man instead of a woman over them is, as Carlyle said, "significant of much." It is not because they feel they can take advantage of his chivalry; it is because they have more confidence in his impartiality and sense of justice! And they feel that his broad back is better fitted to the burden of great responsibilities; his own errors will not be visited on them. Women in business together do not succeed because they are not "clubbable" (not even in the Hibernian sense, for a beating with outclogs would not make a woman see sense if she was opposed to it.) The old instinct of individual rivalry cannot be subdued, and that is why so many women's clubs have lamentably failed, whilst it is exceedingly doubtful if women will ever have anything to compare with the success of the Rowton Houses for poor men. The experiment has been tried over and over again—and has always failed for the very reasons given above, joined to woman's love of making laws to suit herself. Indeed, the meaning of the word paradox is—Woman! For, whilst she is the most out-and-out individualist in practice, she is in theory the most perfect type of uncompromising Socialist. In her struggle for place (no allusion to the bargain sales) she throws conscience, King, and logic to the winds—and then she is the very first to go back and assist the meekest of those who have succumbed to her onslaught! That is because, whilst all her instincts and training have forced her to compete for man's regard, she has the all-embracing mother heart.

Copyist not Creatress.
Now all this suggests other business defects. Firstly, her good qualities are of the head rather than of the heart. Secondly, she is swayed by instinct rather than by logic; and though the former will occasionally give her big personal triumph, it is not a sufficiently dependable of stable basis for business. Thirdly, she has more resource than initiative. She might not be able to plan a building proof against all dangers, but she would miraculously render habitable the most rickety and tumbling tenement! She is more copyist than creatress. She has more adaptability than originality. Lastly, her sex is an obstacle to successful business in company with man. It has been said that in precisely similar circumstances no two women would act alike; but if a man and woman had to face the crisis the latter would assuredly expect the man to follow her lead. That is, whilst aspiring the man's business level, she still seeks for the regard due to sex! She wants to eat her cake and keep it too. Many typists, for instance, are always thus intruding their sex. They want better conditions than the ordinary man-clerk gets; they must not be spoken to as he is spoken to; their femininity (in dress and manner) and sensitiveness are, in short, quite out of place in the modern business office. This also suggests the reason why men have so often complained of ineffectiveness from girls in shops—particularly in post offices. The sweet creature behind the wire netting, fresh from the honeyed adulations of the flirting noddles at the seaside, feels a curt request for a postage stamp from a busy man to be an insult to her sex; for her to compete with man behind the counter, however, is all quite nice and proper!

Copyist not Creatress.

Let the few glorious exceptions exult at their superiority; but they must be the first to admit that extraordinarily few women have attained to positions of responsibility in commercial life. There seems even to be a revolt against the employment of women in minor positions, for a short time ago the great Asphalte Trust of America, which employed great numbers of women in clerical capacities throughout the country, decided to replace them all with men—and other companies followed suit. As an official of the aforementioned company said of women: "They can make worsted slippers and sofa pillows; they can chew gum and write shorthand at the same time; but they can't 'boss' a street-paving gang nor figure the quantity of asphalt needed to fix up a street!" And the postmaster of Chicago has joined in the anti-women movement by issuing a formal statement that they are not wanted any more as employees in the Post Office.

The "Practical Animal."

Now this is an extreme view; for, as Dr. Emil Reich once said: "It seems incontrovertible that the Civil Service corresponds closely to the female and Parliament to the male nature. That is, in the straightforward, mechanical tasks (as stated above) woman has no superior; but work of greater responsibility, originality, and enterprise must be left to man. Therefore, since woman's aggression on man's old-time preserves is not free tuition and a maintenance

to be gained, such positions as those in the civil service, post office, banks, etc., where orderliness, regularity, economy and punctuality are of chief value, should be reserved for women. The very reasons that militate against woman's success in business make her supreme in the home. For instance, did not George Meredith call her "the practical animal"? Well, that is far from being sufficient in business, where wide grasp, imagination, and the capacity to take risks are essential; but it is the one quality that is indispensable if a home is to be well managed! Again, woman is a creature of detail, and the average home is the very hub of innumerable petty, yet important details! But to manage well a flat with four rooms does not argue the capacity to manage well an office with forty clerks, a shipping concern, or a daily newspaper.—Mrs. Bayl.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

Turkish Souffle.

Ingredients.—Half a pound of prunes, the whites of two eggs, 12oz. of sugar.
Method.—Soak the prunes in cold water for several hours, drain them, add to them a very little boiling water, and allow them to simmer until tender. Remove the stones, and rub the prunes through a hair-sieve, then add the sugar to them. Whisk the whites of the egg to a stiff froth, and stir lightly to the prune pulp. Turn the mixture into a buttered pie-dish, and bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Serve cold with whipped cream flavoured with vanilla.

NEWS FROM HOME.

ENGLAND.

London.
The latest return of pauperism in London shows that on Saturday, March 23, the third week of the coal strike, 111,932 persons were relieved, or an increase of 1,197 over the figures for the corresponding period of 1911. This is the first week during the present year in which a higher total than that of the corresponding week of last year has been recorded. The increase in outdoor pauperism was 2,184; there was a decrease of 987 in the indoor figures, making a net increase of 1,197.

The Zoological Society, which enjoys no support from any public funds has to cultivate minor sources of income carefully. Among these riding receipts amounted to £735 last year, and it seems probable that they will be increased this year. The three Indian female elephants are the most popular mounts and the camels come next. Last year a pony cart was obtained for the llama and proved a great success for children. The white alpaca sent by Miss Alice de Rothschild has become quite accustomed to harness, and it is intended to procure wheeled sleighs for the young reindeer which came to the Gardens from the Glasgow Exhibition last autumn. This use of animals is not merely a possible source of revenue and a public attraction, but is undoubtedly for the benefit of the animals themselves, if carried out with discretion. Anything approaching to the treatment prescribed for the City magnate would probably be good for them—to live on sixpence a day, and to earn it.

The medical officer's census of the homeless poor of London, taken on the night of February 12, shows that the number of persons found homeless on that night in the streets, on staircases, or under arches was 1,203—comprising 978 men, 213 women, and 12 young persons. On the same night there was vacant accommodation for 7,579 persons in the common lodging-houses and casual wards.

A meeting of the looked-out union packing case makers in London recently decided to resume work, the employers having agreed to reinstate as many men as possible and as the opportunity occurs.

There has been issued by the London County Council a list of the candidates who, at the examination held in January for trade scholarships for girls, gained scholarships for two years as from Easter, 1912, consisting of:

grant of £8 for the first year and £12 for the second year. Girls who have not been awarded scholarships may be admitted to the trade schools, so far as accommodation allows, on payment of a fee of 10s. a term, or 30s. a year.

The Highways Committee of the London County Council announce that an arrangement has been entered into with the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Company for a service of through tramways cars between Euston-road and Enfield Town. It is expected that this proposal will be the first step towards the introduction of other through services wherever the tramway systems of the County Council and the Company meet—namely at Finsbury-park, Stamford-hill, Highgate-archway, and at Scrubbs-lane, Harrow-road, in the western portion of the County of London.

Sussex.
At the Eastbourne Police Court Robert Aston and Ada Maud Aston, of Tower-street, were summoned for neglecting their two children in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering. The complaint brought by the prosecutors, the N.S.P.C.C., was that both the parents had been certified as suffering from consumption. The society did not ask for punishment, except a nominal one, which would give the guardians power to adopt the children. The whole family occupied one room, and all slept in one bed. Aston promised that if the children were given back to him they should occupy a separate room. Judgment was adjourned for two months, and in the meantime the children are to remain at the workhouse, where they had been removed to under a magistrate's order.

Yorkshire.
New machinery which has cost £60,000 for extracting marketable produce from the city's sewage will be started at Bradford in a few days. Last year the corporation made a profit of £30,000 from grease recovered from the sewage, and it is anticipated that at the new works at Esholt the annual profit will be raised to £50,000. The total sale of these products up to last year reached £100,000. A market has also been found for the pressed cake which remains after the grease has been extracted, and large quantities of this have been exported to be used as fertilizers in France, South America, and other foreign countries. The cake has even been in demand as fuel during the coal strike, and has been used in the local factories. Bradford is probably the only city in the kingdom which derives revenue from this source.

Kent.
At Bromley Petty Sessions Maud Jones, a young woman, was charged with endeavouring to obtain charitable contributions by false pretences at West Wickham on March 28, and also with obtaining a sovereign by false pretences. The prisoner, it was stated, asked a local butcher for a subscription for a cripple fund, adding that she had been authorized to collect by the rector of West Wickham. This statement was not believed, and she afterwards admitted that it was not true. She was then (Continued on Page 10.)

LIVER DISEASE IN INDIA.

Its Cure and Prevention.

This complaint which, most probably, begins with pain in the right side and shoulder, fever, nausea, constipation and jaundiced skin, is far too serious to be ignored, and such symptoms should cause the sufferer to seek the nearest medical aid. In places where this cannot be readily obtained, however, "free purgation with calomel, compound jalap powder or sulphate of magnesia, fomentations over the side and very spare diet, excluding meat and alcohol, will"—to quote that distinguished medical authority, Sir Joseph Fayrer—"probably give relief, and may stave off inflammation and consequent abscess."

In these cases, diet exercises an important influence, and European sufferers are apt to feel particularly weak when they first exclude the meat and alcohol to which they have been accustomed. This feeling, and, however, relieved with continued

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1912.

DR. SUN'S WARNING.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen uttered a note of grave warning to the foreigner in the course of the interview which he accorded to a member of the "Telegraph" staff at Canton. It would be easy, indeed, to misread his remarks as a covert threat; but to credit him with that purpose would be to do him a serious injustice. What Dr. Sun fears is that a reaction may set in against the foreigner. Years ago the dislike to the foreigner was strongly marked, but it was not, for the most part, an active dislike. It was rather a passive resentment of his interference, part of national training, which only now and then flared into activity. That dislike has been beaten down in great measure, but there is a danger of its breaking out again if the Chinese come to believe that the Powers are pursuing an obstructive policy with regard to China's finance. The pendulum may swing to the other extreme and the dislike of the foreigner may become more fierce than ever. That is what Dr. Sun fears, and it is impossible to neglect a warning so significant which comes from one of the leaders of the New China movement. Dr. Sun is not likely to speak on such a matter without first carefully weighing his words.

It seems to us that here is the clash of the new and forward ideas of young China with the more sober and sedate policy of the older and more experienced nations. No doubt China could raise the necessary loan for herself, but that would take time, and money is wanted urgently. No doubt, too, the raising of such a loan would cement that spirit of patriotism which is, as we have pointed out before, essential to the success of the new Republic. But it is doubtful whether it could be accomplished as readily as Dr. Sun appears to believe, though it would be a good thing for China if he were right. A telegram to-day shows that Yuan Shih-kai recognises the need for a foreign loan. But there is more than the mere getting of the money to be considered. The spending of it is equally as important, and we quote once again a warning which has appeared before in these columns. "We fear," it ran "the temptations offered by financial operations on too facile a basis may prove irresistible for all parties concerned. It is perhaps too much to hope that the Chinese will of their own accord seek the guidance and wholesome control which would be afforded by an independent board of revenue composed at any rate in part of foreign financial experts with no axes of their own to grind. But the Powers that have at heart the restoration of a stable order of things in China could render no greater service to her at this juncture than by discountenancing the importation of foreign capital into the country without adequate guarantees for its proper and useful expenditure, and for some equitable adjustment of new financial burdens between the Central and the Provincial Governments."

That is surely the whole point. The task is a big one, and the situation is full of difficulties which the Powers recognise more clearly than the new Government can be expected to do. China's anxiety is understandable; it is the prerogative of youth to be anxiously eager. But the new Government and the awakening people of China must not allow eagerness to reach the point of indiscretion. The Powers may be trusted to do what seems best for China, to do all they can to help and not to hinder her. But they will do it in their own way which is the way of proved experience.

DAY BY DAY.

Civility need not degenerate into obsequiousness.

The Rubi's Complement.

The s.s. Rubi, Capt. Crosby, brought 60 passengers from Manila on her last trip, together with a large cargo.

Selling Opium.

A shoemaker who told the Magistrate he was from the country, was fined \$100 or two months' for selling twenty cents worth of opium.

Receipts Unstamped.

At the Magistrate's this morning two men were fined \$10 each, and one man was fined \$5 for not stamping receipts for monies as stated by law.

Up to Date.

According to Paris newspapers a striking feature of the banquet given by the Chinese Republican Committee in Paris was the large number of Chinese women dressed in the latest Parisian gowns.

Trade at Nanking.

The "Peking Daily News" states that great numbers of silver dollars have been sent from Shanghai to relieve the market at Nanking. Owing to the recent disturbances there trade has declined a little.

Going Home.

We are informed that Mr. Montague Ede, Mrs. and Miss Ede, and Mr. and Mrs. Wendt are leaving by the Bulow for the North to-morrow for home. They will proceed to Europe via Siberia. Mr. Ede and family will return in six months' time.

Alleged Dishonest Sanitary Coolies.

At the Magistrate's this morning three Sanitary Board coolies were remanded on a charge of taking a purse from the body of a woman which they were conveying to the mortuary. Bail in \$25 was granted.

Off to Shanghai.

Quite a number of local residents went to Shanghai this afternoon on the s.s. Manchuria. Among them were Mr. H. P. White, Mr. M. H. Logan and Messrs. J. A. Jervois, H. K. Hughes and T. H. Hough, who are going to take part in the races.

Red Crescent Society.

Mr. T. Motahhy informs us that a local subscription list in aid of the Red Crescent Society, London, was opened, the total donations received amounting to \$347.47 and that a draft for \$34.14.11 has been forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, London.

Seang Bee Arrives.

On April 10 the s.s. Angora came into collision with the s.s. Seang Bee outside Hongkong. The latter boat has arrived in Hongkong and will go into the Cosmopolitan Dock to-morrow for inspection. The verdict of the court of enquiry, held in Hongkong on April 16, 17, and 18, was in favour of the Seang Bee.

The Weather.

The heavy rain of this afternoon caused much inconvenience to pedestrians in the neighbourhood of the French store, in Queen's Road Central, through the flushed hydrants sending volumes of water over the pavement. The water was six inches deep about the shop door.

Crown Land Sale.

Two lots of Crown land were sold by public auction yesterday, at the offices of the P.W.D. Inland lot No. 1910, area 9,414 sq. ft., annual rental \$64, situated below Kennedy Road, was purchased by Mr. Wong Chee-long, of the Standard Oil Co., for \$1,412. Inland lot No. 1,911, area 45,000 sq. ft., annual rental \$180, situated behind the French convent (Le Calvaire), Leighton Hill, went to Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton for \$4,500.

Messrs. W. Powell & Co.'s New Premises.

Messrs. William Powell & Co., Ltd., have now opened their new premises in Des Voeux Road, opposite their old ones. The building is up to date in every respect and particular attention has been paid to the provision of comfort for lady patrons of the emporium. Yesterday the premises were thrown open to the public and it is to be hoped that the enterprise shown by this well-known company will be appreciated as it should.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held in the office of the general managers this morning when the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross presided. There were present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, consulting committee, Messrs. G. C. Moxon, H. Gittens, Lo K. Shui, H. F. Hickman, G. Friesland, A. S. Ellis, A. Rodger, J. Horrop, manager, Kerfoot, consulting engineer and Chas. Boswick, secretary.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:—

Gentlemen, I have asked you to meet here to-day to consider an offer which has been made by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, to purchase from the company 10,000 of its spindles and accompanying equipment at \$15 per spindle delivered in Shanghai. In my opinion the offer is an advantageous one, and had it emanated from any other source but that of a branch of my own firm, I should have recommended your consulting committee to themselves sanction the sale. Under the circumstances, however, I think it is in every way preferable to lay the offer fully and clearly before you, so that each and all of you may have full opportunity of considering the proposal.

You will remember at our last meeting that I mentioned having received an offer from some Japanese friends for the entire mill as it stands, i.e. land, buildings, plant, machinery, etc., which was declined as being inadequate, and I may now state that the amount offered was \$700,000.

The offer which I put before you to-day, for 10,000 spindles and equipment, shows a net return to the company of \$180,000. On our total installation of 55,000 spindles this is equivalent to \$880,000 for the spinning plant alone, quite apart from land buildings and power plant, which would still remain intact. I may here remark that the whole of our plant and machinery is written down to the equivalent of \$111.2 per spindle and it would therefore appear that the Shanghai offer is advantageous.

In submitting this offer for shareholders' sanction, the general managers have had before them the following considerations. Notwithstanding our utmost endeavours, the supply of efficient labour causes us anxiety and trouble. There is no doubt that the scale of wages which we can afford to pay, offers but small inducement to the best class of labour, and as in the past we have rarely been able from this cause to work our full number of spindles; it is obviously better to get rid of our surplus quantity in preference to keeping these idle.

The Shanghai offer is for 10,000 spindles and of this quantity there are 5,000 spindles and preparation purchased in the days of our prosperity, which have now been standing idle for several years. They were erected in a room which was originally intended for spinning cotton, but as this room was not very conveniently situated, it was found in practice to be costly in the transfer of material to and from the main mill and there was also constant difficulty in providing operatives for the machines, this isolated plant has therefore given but a small return on the money invested.

These 5,000 spindles could, therefore, be disposed of without in any way interfering with the mill as originally planned, and while these remarks do not apply to the same extent to the other 5,000, yet they can be spared, and the remaining plant would in the opinion of our consulting engineer, and of our manager be quite sufficient for the larger yarns which it has been decided to spin and supply to Hongkong and China markets. It would also point out that the money received for these spindles would materially reduce our overheads, and by saving of interest (nearly \$10,000 per annum) would reduce cost of production.

A point which I think should also be brought to your notice is the possibility in the future of the republican government of China, adopting a policy of protection for industries within her borders and of arranging with the Treaty Powers for a very material increase in her import tariff. Those changes may come perhaps sooner than many of us now deem probable or possible, and it might then become necessary for us to consider the advisability of transferring our company or of selling the whole of our plant and machinery to China, and if the present favourable offer be accepted by you it might form a satisfactory basis for such negotiations in the future.

He therefore proposed:— "That the general managers be authorised to sell 10,000 spindles belonging to the company, with their accompanying equipment to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Shanghai."

Mr. Moxon seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—That is all the business. I am much obliged for your attendance.

THE WIZARD OF WONDER.

Raymond the Mystifier Scores a Big Hit.

There is no doubt that the Great Raymond scored a decided hit at the Theatre Royal last night and every member of the large audience was agreed that he is entitled to make claim to the title "great." It is impossible to describe his performance. Many have tried and none has succeeded. To attempt an adequate description of his tricks is foolishly to court laughter. He seems to have solved the problem of converting the negative into the positive, of making black become white. Should you desire birds developed from the practically invisible germs in the air, should you desire a hunting and flag establishment without any outlay, should you desire a young lady who has never before been on earth, judging from her mode of entry, Mr. Raymond can provide them for you if you can only secure his confidence.

If you are devoid of confidence, then visit the Great Raymond's show and you will find he possesses the great quality to an extent that is as baffling as his deceptions. His Noah's Ark deception was wonderful and won for him the applause of the audience. In full view of the audience he produced a veritable farmyard from the Ark with human beings to take care of the stock.

If you want to be a rancher or stock raiser you need not go to Australia; just step in and come to terms with Mr. Raymond and he will provide you with the animals you require and according to the age you consider most desirable. Tie him up as you wish and without disturbing the knots he will change his coat, throw things about in riotous confusion and perform other feats which under the circumstances appear physically impossible. To go into the programme in detail is merely to prove that one did not understand. One did not dream of trying to understand. One was content merely to wonder and admire. There is no use writing at length of Raymond. The only way to gather an idea of his cleverness is to see him on the stage; reading about him is of no use.

CHINA'S RED CROSS NEEDS

America sends \$13,000 a Month.

Although the American Red Cross Society has been sending, on an average, of more than \$13,000 a month to China since January 1, an announcement made at the headquarters says that the need of further contributions of money is urgent.

Red Cross reports indicate that the conditions are exceptionally bad.

Another 15,000 was despatched to China by the society. This sum came entirely from New York.

"CHINA'S RABBLE ARMY."

Striking Criticism from Shanghai.

Under the heading "China's Rabble Army" the Shanghai Times deals with the serious stumbling-block placed in the way of peace and prosperity by the "armed rabble" which has been let loose all over the country. It goes on to say business cannot possibly revive while regiments and troops of uniformed bandits without any of the qualifications of the warrior about them have the possession of weapons and a ferocious spirit, are permitted to quarter themselves in all the cities and towns of the Republic, and riot and rob whenever the humour seizes them. Yuan Shih-kai says that he cannot disband these terrible hordes of so-called soldiers without money to satisfy their claims upon the new Government, and the foreign financiers are now refusing to put their hands in their pockets.

FAREWELL CONCERT TO MRS. GORDON.

To-morrow night the farewell concert to Mrs. A. G. Gordon is to be given in the Drill Hall of the Volunteer Headquarters, at 9.15 p.m. It is hardly necessary to remark that Mrs. Gordon has never spared pains nor trouble in order to assist at concerts in the Colony over a long period of years; and it is hoped that the concert to-morrow will secure a bumper house. The following is the programme:—

Part I.

1. Nivana..... Stephen Adams
2. The Enchantress..... Mr. G. P. Lamont
3. Duet..... Mr. A. G. Gordon
4. My Ship..... Teschemacher
5. T'was a Summer's Garden H. Lehr
6. Selected..... Mrs. F. M. Land

Part II.

7. "The Cycle of Love"..... London Ronald
8. Mattinata..... Mr. Frank Austin
9. (a) There was a Star..... P. Josti
- (b) Absent..... John W. Metcalf
10. Pinnolo te Solo..... H. E. Mr. Claud Severn
11. My Ain Folk..... Rosenthal
12. Bonale Mary of Argyll..... Mr. Deaman Fuller

BOYS' OWN CLUB SPORT.

The Championship prizes previously in the charge of the H.K. A.A. are now taken over by the Boys' Own Club, the former not having a meet for two years. The Boys' Own Club sports are to be held on the Racecourse, on Friday, May 24 (Empire Day). The events which will be run under the laws of the A.A.A. are numerous and good entries are expected.

The Amateur Championships Events are Open to all Gentlemen Amateurs who are Members or Visitors of the Hongkong Club, Club Germania, Club Lusitano, Hongkong Cricket Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Craigieower Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Kowloon Bowling Club, Hongkong Football Club, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club, Taikoo Club, Phoenix Club, Lusitano Recreation Club, Y.M. C.A. (European Dept) Boys' Own Club, Victoria Recreation Club and also to officers of H.M. Navy and Army:—

100 Yards (Scratch); 2 Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap) Open to the Colony; Hurdle Race 120 Yards (Scratch) Amateur Championship. (Open); Team Race (220 Yards); Quarter mile (Scratch); 120 Yards (Handicap); 1 Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap); High Jump Amateur Championship. (Open); Half Mile (Scratch) Amateur Championship. (Open); Ladies' Nomination Race (Conditions to be published later); Half Mile. Open to Soldiers Sailors and Polios. One Mile (Scratch) Amateur Championship. (Open); 100 Yards Children's Race (under 10 years); Long Jump, Amateur Championship. (Open); Consolation Race (120 Yards); Putting the weight (Amateur Championship) Open; 220 Yards (Handicap); 50 Yards Wheel Barrow Race; Half Mile (Handicap).

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Word of Praise.

A "Pall Mall Gazette" contributor who recently paid a visit to Hongkong was somewhat impressed by the costume worn by the native girls here. She says "Very decorous they looked in their long coats and wide trousers of figured silk. It is with grief that we feel bound to inform all would-be followers of the late Mrs. Bloomer that the wearing of the breeches is not always a sign of emancipation, and in itself confers no privileges—at least, we are sure it may be so in China. We fear, even, that it may be a sign that the wearer will be expected to do quite a lot of hard work which would be demanded from the flapper of the tempestuous petticoat. We cherish some hope of one day hearing it hurled as a reproach against emancipated Chinese women that they have been bold enough to adopt skirts, and discard their nice womanly trousers."

Daring Explorers.

A recent visitor to Hongkong was Mr. Staniforth Smith, concerning whom a paragraph appeared in these columns the other day. Mr. Smith is Governor of Papua and last year he was in charge of an exploring expedition which cut its way through the heart of Western Papua. Concerning this an interesting article appears in the "Sporting and Country House Supplement." With only two white companions, an escort of eleven native police and seventeen carriers, Mr. Smith started on his hazardous journey through almost impenetrable jungle. On one occasion he lighted unexpectedly on a native village in the very heart of the bush, the inhabitants of which gave every sign of making his stay a short and unpleasant one. They surrounded the visitors, brandishing their weapons and howling their war-cries; but to their astonishment the new-comers showed neither fear on the one hand nor fight on the other; they simply ignored the noisy warriors, who accordingly withdrew to their houses. Then, in token of the harmlessness of their intentions, the travellers made a house-to-house visitation, leaving a gift of red cloth at each door. This politic move had the desired effect, for the natives at once waxed obliging, subservient and generous, not only making return gifts, but voluntarily guiding the expedition to the best jungle-paths. As to whether or no those bushmen are actually cannibals Mr. Smith does not commit himself; true he found one man wearing a skull round his neck, and another, a pair of human jawbones, but these were presumably being worn as a mark of respect to the deceased.

A Thrilling Adventure.

Some time later the explorers encountered an adventure quite as thrilling as any portrayed by the fiction-makers. In order to descend a mountain-river they built a number of rafts, and on the first of these Mr. Smith set out with three police and a couple of bearers. No sooner were they launched than the current bore them along with such incredible force that to attempt to guide the raft was out of the question; all they could do was to cling on for their lives till, after five miles of this hair-raising locomotion, they were brought up short by a timber-block. Against this they crashed so violently that they were thrown six feet in the air, and one of the carriers was fatally injured. All their food, clothing and nearly all the fire-arms, had been washed from the raft; there was nothing for it but to try to cut a path through the jungle back to their companions. After two days' patient work, they met two of their police from whom they learned that the rest of the party were on the other branch of the river. To reach them entailed nearly six days of ceaseless cutting and hewing—six days, moreover, of absolute fasting; at the end of which time they providentially met some natives who fed them on baked sago. The adventure had a dramatic close, for even while the exhausted men were eating without a word from the jungle near at hand, the remainder of the party, minus seven, appeared.

LOCAL SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

Volunteers Again to the Fore.

There was a good attendance at the Soldiers Club, last night, when the two final games in the Club Handicap were played. The contestants were the Hongkong Volunteers and the Royal Engineers. Previous to the break off the auxiliary forces contingent had the lead by about 130 and it meant that some extraordinarily good work had to be done by the party in arrears to put a hopeful complexion on their prospects. The first game made matters still worse when Pte Bishop of the Volunteers defeated Captain Addison by nine. The game was a good one and the loser is to be congratulated on his effort.

In the second encounter, Mr. J. Rodger of the Volunteers aggregated his points five ahead of Sergeant Major Morgan.

The Volunteers were warmly applauded for their victory.

After the games, the billiard and other service trophies were presented by H. E. Major General Anderson. His Excellency, was accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, K.O.Y.L.I., and Captain Simonds, A. D. C. In addition to the cup for the winners of the billiard tournament, the other trophies presented included the runners-up cup, awarded to the Royal Engineers, the cricket shield won by the K.O.Y.L.I., the water polo cup, won by the R.E., the Small Unit cricket league, won by the R.E., and the football shield, won by the K.O.Y.L.I. Mr. A. Rodger, of the Volunteers, was awarded a cup for the highest break (52), made during the present tournament.

Capt. Lamert, of the Volunteers, stated that a cup or shield was being put up by the corps, to be competed for by the other units of the tournament.

TENNIS.

The Doubles Final.

There was a good attendance at the final game in the "A" class Doubles handicap in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club's annual Lawn Tennis Tournament, played on the Club's ground last evening. The finalists were H. A. Nesbit and H. R. Phillips and Col. Staepole and Capt. Bowen. The first set was won by Messrs. Nesbit and Phillips. The most interesting set of the four played was undoubtedly the third, which Col. Staepole and Capt. Bowen won by 7-5. The game was called 5-2 in the officers' favour, but their opponents played well and brought the score level, 5-5. Col. Staepole and Capt. Bowen won the two following games. The fourth set was won by Messrs. Nesbit and Phillips by 6-3.

During the whole of the four sets, there were some very pretty rallies, and Colonel Staepole showed marvellous agility. His play at the net was very fine, but repeatedly, after a really good exchange, Nesbit beat him by his excellent placing. Towards the close of the game particularly Captain Bowen made some very fine strokes, while on the other hand Mr. Phillips rather dropped away from his previous fine form. The games, despite the scores, were keenly contested, and were most enjoyable.

The scores were:—0-3; 6-2; 7-5; 6-3.

ENCOURAGING THRIFT IN KOREA.

In order to encourage thrift among local Koreans, the Prefectural Office of Chomulpo has made arrangements with the Chomulpo Post Office to dispatch some officials of the latter department to different villages under its jurisdiction to give popular lectures on the Postal Savings Bank to the villagers. The lecturers appointed will shortly start on their mission. *Hankow Daily News.*

WIZARD OF PLANT LIFE.

Mr. Alfred Burbank is enthusiastic about Philippines.

Mr. Alfred Burbank arrived in Hongkong on Sunday on the Rubi and is to proceed on the Manchuria for Japan where he will spend a short time. Mr. Burbank, whose broker Mr. Luther Burbank, was drowned in the Titanic disaster is among the best known scientific agriculturalists in the world. He has spent two months in the Philippines, during which time he has seen all over the island of Luzon, and to all the principal points and large rivers in the southern islands. He has made a study of conditions in general, but paying particular attention to the agricultural development, says a Manila contemporary.

Mr. Burbank is amazed at the agricultural possibilities of the islands, and also greatly surprised to find them almost wholly undeveloped. He claims that practically everything raised, with the exception of a few fruits, will thrive here much better than in the States.

Going further, he thinks that it is unfortunate, to say the least, that the most important work in the islands, among development lines, namely, that of agriculture, should be the most neglected. Practically nothing is known of the common methods of agriculture and only a very small part of the land in the islands is being used at all.

Speaking of the food question among the people, he states that the poor food they eat is not due to a lack of possible production but to a lack of knowledge of the elements of cultivating what they have, and that the appalling death rate among infants is largely due to improper food.

In his estimation, when the islands are properly developed, agriculturally, they will be capable of supporting an empire of people. He says that Cebu is the only place outside of the immediate vicinity of Manila that is carrying anything near the population it might carry, even with the imperfect methods of cultivation now employed.

Mr. Burbank was enthusiastic about the public school system in the islands, and the work it has done and are doing along agricultural and sanitary lines.

When asked as to the water question, he replied that he found a universal complaint of drought throughout the archipelago. He attributes this partly to the inability of the people to conserve what moisture there is, which goes back again to their lack of knowledge. He claims that this ignorance was what made the corn crop of Cebu practically a failure this year.

He was enthusiastic over the work the Army has done. He has given General Bell, who is much interested in the forage question, information that will, in time, make the importing of forage unnecessary.

Summing up, he was agreeably surprised at the amount and high class of work that has been done in the islands in every line, except in the field of agriculture, which he thinks has been neglected almost entirely leaving the islands in crying need of agricultural education.

Mr. Burbank intends to introduce several plants into the southern islands, plants that are not suited to the climate in the States.

In conclusion, Mr. Burbank again referred to the almost entire lack of scientific agricultural effort in the islands and said that within a year the people here might be taught to produce much of what they now import. "There is no country in the world," he said in conclusion "which has such wide advantages for the production of tropical fruits as the Philippines."

PRESENT TO LONDON MUSEUM.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia (whose father-in-law was amongst those lost on the "Titanic") has presented the London Museum with thirty silver plates, formerly the property of Nell Gwynn, the famous actress of the time of Charles II. The presentation was announced during the opening of the museum by King George. The museum is established in a part of Kensington Palace, where Queen Victoria was born.

THE BOAT RACE.

How Oxford Scored an Easy Victory.

Buoyed by something more than hope—indeed, by two football bladders under each slide—Oxford won the last of the series of week-end races by as much as you please, says a writer in a Home paper.

At ten o'clock on Monday morning no one thought there was a chance of the race finishing. The day looked worse than Saturday. Across the sky fleets of great clouds, like Spanish galleons with billowing sails, raced magnificently but fearfully. At intervals the expected hailstorm fell and the Thames looked no place even for a sea boat much less a shell. Those who were aware that both crews were using French's very lightest make of racing eight showed even more doubt than the general populace. Officially stated that the conditions were 30 per cent. worse than on Saturday.

Extra Precautions.

However, the water, for no very obvious reason except a slight change in the direction of the wind, improved immensely in the half-hour before the race, and the wind which was north, nor west, never met the tide. The waves had not the jerky abruptness of Saturday. Except for a few "jasses" the more northerly side of the river is defended by a considerable ridge, and certainly if it had not been "for the houses in between" then and the wind neither, crew would have lived through, in spite of the extra precautions taken in preparing the boats. In the preliminary spins Cambridge at any rate suffered much more severely than on Saturday. But the weather boarding with which each boat was equipped for the first time in the race made a very great difference, probably a crucial difference.

In spite of everything, especially in spite of the prophets, very good rowing was seen before a crowd larger than might have been expected. At Hammersmith Bridge the multitude appeared to be vast, but the people were there "contracted into a span," as if they had thoroughly made up their mind that there would be nothing to see later. The excitement was intense, for the race, as someone said, was "a four-ball competition," the opponents being wind, water, and another crew. A load of twenty lengths would have left the race no certainty while there was another reach to traverse.

When Oxford won the choice of the Middlesex shore the race was already halfway, for the bend of the river and help of the tide were as nothing to the force of the wind. As the boats came round the bend into the Hammersmith reach, where the sea was heaviest, the Oxford boat looked almost as if it would not clear the point, so closely did they hug the shore, and all up the reach they appeared to be well among the barges and tugs and heavy river craft drawn up under the shore.

All along the Oxford boat was very well steered, and in no boat race has finer watermanship been shown. There were enormous splashes at times. At intervals the Cambridge boat appeared to be accompanied by a spouting whale. But through the whole of this stormy reach I saw no splash from Mr. Bourne's oar. He knew that he would win if they could finish at all and ran no risk. The stroke was slow and careful, and the rowing was very fine, and the crew never gave a greater impression of their strength and steadiness. "The college was pleased, for they kept it long," in the words of an old song.

Every single circumstance was against Cambridge: their station, the lightness of both oar and boat, and, if it may be suggested, the unevenness of the composition of the boat. Their chief virtue, an ability to row a very fast stroke with considerable dash, had no chance of exercise.

As things went everyone will rejoice in Mr. Pittman's prompt and firm decision that Saturday's was "no race." It would have been a great pity if Mr. Bourne had won a record of four successive victories, which he may thoroughly deserve by any standard of even by default.

EASING THE BURDEN.

Widow, who finds Life too Hard.

A very sad story, illustrative of the distressing difficulties of living now prevailing amongst the poorer classes in this Japan, says the "Japan Chronicle," comes from Izunami District, Osaka Prefecture. It appears that a widow named Nishi Riye, living in that district, has been supporting no less than three dependents—a blind sister, a nephew aged twelve, and an adopted daughter aged six. The enhanced difficulties of supporting the household, brought about by her own ill-health and the high price of rice, at last drove the unfortunate woman to devise some means of reducing the size of her family, and on the 13th instant she was in the act of throwing her adopted daughter into a well, when the timely arrival of her nephew prevented her from carrying out her rash intent. On that night, however, the woman explained the whole position to her nephew, and urged him to push the girl into a pond in the neighbourhood while pretending to take her out for a stroll the following day. This instruction the lad carried out to the letter, with the result that the girl was drowned. The police having got wind of the matter, the widow and her nephew were summoned and examined on the 15th instant, with what result does not appear in the Japanese paper from which we take the above.

THE BODY SNATCHERS.

Old Aberderra Man's Memories.

A link with the days of the body-snatchers has been severed by the death in Scotland, at the age of over 90, of George Florence, of Cultermond, Aberdeen, who at one time acted as a grave-digger.

He had many recollections of incidents associated with suppression of the ghastly practice of procuring bodies for dissection purposes. In many churchyards "a place was set apart for the watchers—friends and relatives of the deceased—who kept guard over the place of burial for several nights after the funeral. He used to say with pride that Cultermond Churchyard was a terror to body-snatchers. In one corner was a watchhouse, where the bodies were kept for weeks after death, until they were useless from the anatomist's point of view. The walls were of extraordinary thickness, and the doors were of iron, doubly locked. The keys were placed in the custody of four keykeepers, elected periodically, without whose personal attendance no one could enter.

This mortuary was used by many from places far distant. A charge of from 1s. to 5s. was made for non-subscribers.

A PITIFUL CASE.

Fears of impending blindness apparently led to the tragic death of the Rev. Robert Benjamin Clark, who was found dead in the smoking-room of a Saxmundham (Suffolk) hotel, with a bullet wound in the head. A letter discovered on the body and read at the inquest recently stated: "Blind and ill. Communicate with Rev. C. C. Naters, Colchester, and send him letter in my pocket. I have not been able to read for a week; probably cataract. Cannot distinguish faces, cannot see what I am writing, can just read the headings in the papers. I am going mad with inertia. Too weak to walk." In the letter to the Rev. C. C. Naters, who is rector of St. James, Colchester, he asked for forgiveness, and added: "No work possible." Mr. Naters said that the deceased suffered from insomnia and was of a very nervous disposition. A verdict that death was due to a self-inflicted bullet wound, and that the deceased was of unsound mind, was returned.

LONDON JEWEL ROBBERY.

A Gang of Skilled Thieves.

A gang of thieves, equipped with a remarkably efficient plant, entered the premises of Messrs. A. and J. Eutinger, 176, Regent-street, during Saturday evening or in the early hours of Sunday, April 1.

Access to the premises, which are on the upper floors, seems to have been obtained through a tannery near by. Thence the thieves, by boring through strong brick party walls, reached the room which contained Messrs. Eutinger's jewellery. The safe was opened—a task which must have occupied many hours—and other articles of great value were removed and taken away. No precise estimate of the extent of the loss has been made, but it is very heavy. An earlier estimate of £13,000 was slightly modified in later accounts of the theft.

That the robbery was committed by men who were skilled at their work is clear from the manner in which they made their way from the street to the rooms of the firm, and from the unerring choice of only those articles which were of considerable value.

It is thought, too, that the gang was a comparatively large one, and that the thieves worked in relays, those who were "roosting" taking their turn at keeping guard against a surprise. They left behind them an outfit of tools, including not only the most modern safe-breaking appliances, but apparatus designed for penetrating masonry and brickwork.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
The Great Raymond at the Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.
Wednesday, May 1.
Licensing Board.
Farewell Concert to Mrs. Gordon, Volunteer Headquarters, 9.15 p.m.
Thursday, May 2.
Legislative Council, 2.30 p.m.
Saturday, May 4.
General Meeting of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., noon.
Wednesday, May 8.
R. G. Knowles at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

To day's Advertisements

TO LET.

*nd Floor No. 2 Pedder Street.
(1) Offices at present occupied by U.S. Consul General.
(2) Offices at present occupied by U.S. Public Health & Marine Hospital Service.
Can be divided to suit tenants.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1912. 340

NOTICE.

THE PARIS TO LET.

MR. and MRS. SOPIESS beg to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Hongkong that they have to-day taken over in their own name the business of the Paris Toilet Company, Ltd., so long carried on under their management and that they will continue the said business under the new style of The Paris Toilet.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1912. 1841

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "LOTHIAN" FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and for from the wharf delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th May, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th May, at 2.30 p.m. No fire insurance will be taken on Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1912. 1842

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

!! REDUCTIONS !!

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.
"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "
"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "
PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

[2]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"DILWARA"

Capt. H. A. Sharpe, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, at 1 p.m.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TOOLS TO JAPAN (occupying 20 days.)

The Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Kobe (Inland Sea), returning via Moji, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1912. [888]

ASAHI BEER SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

at all WINE DEALERS.

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

E. C. Wilks, M.L.Mech., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Lanchons.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, 111-113, 1st May 1911. [230]

EVENTUALLY EVERYWHERE.

THE MOST DELICIOUS MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

"ISUAN"

100 SPLITS \$12.00 DELIVERED.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, Duddell St. Tel. No. 1208.

[287]

KING GEORGE IV

SCOTCH WHISKY.

This high-class Whisky

is noted for its purity, age

and delicate flavour. It is

essentially a Club Whisky.

The quality and absolute

regularity are guaranteed.

SOLE AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LD.

WINE MERCHANTS

12, Queen's Road, Canton.

HONGKONG

2, MOTEL, HONGKONG

111-113, 1st May 1911.

[1]



FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					Reported at	
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	
Ashcroft	Despatch boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astraea	2nd class cruiser	4,300	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
Bitionart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,300	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Chernob	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Veale	Canton
Fame	Torpedo boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt. Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. O. F. Corbett	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt. Com. R. R. Rosoman	West River
Janus	Torpedo boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt. Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwantao
Kinslia	River gunboat	615	—	1,200	Lt. Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Paseo	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorthon	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. G. F. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt. Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depot ship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archibald	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt. Comdr. Brickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyles	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungking
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Uak	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt. Comdr. B. W. Blunt	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt. Com. H. D. Admir Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	625	—	450	Lt. Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Wolland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt. Com. F. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt. Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
* Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.						
Submarines:—						
No. 36	Lt. Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	—	—	—	—	—
No. 37	Lt. Comdr. A. A. L. Fennor	—	—	—	—	—
No. 38	Lt. Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. 035	Lt. Comdr. Woodward	—	—	—	West River.	—
T.B. 036	Lt. Comdr. Davies	—	—	—	West River.	—
T.B. 047	Lt. Comdr. Nicol	—	—	—	West River.	—
T.B. 038	Lt. Comdr. Seymour	—	—	—	West River.	—
AMERICAN.						
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Clongapo
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lt. E. D. McWhorter	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	—
Allany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	—
Bainbridge	Torpedo boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt. C. S. Graves	Yangtze River
Berry	Torpedo boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt. R. Hill	—
Callio	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt. S. W. Cake	Canton
Chaucer	Torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Shanghai
Dale	Torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Clongapo
Decatur	Torpedo boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Eleanore	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	—
Holona	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	—
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Clongapo
Monadnock	Monitor	3,900	6	3,900	Lt. E. P. Svarz	—
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	Swatow
Panpanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt. C. A. Woodruff	So. P. Waters
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,600	Lt. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Queros	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lt. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze Riv.
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Saratoga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Iohang
Saratoga	Armoured cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bispham	Wuchang
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	206	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze Riv.
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Wompatuck	Tug	462	—	650	Chief Boats. P. E. Radcliffe	—
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.						
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet						
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.						
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armoured cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Clongapo
California	Armoured cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. C. F. Pond	Clongapo
West Virginia	Armoured cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Clongapo
* Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southland						
GERMAN.						
Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,000	36	26,000	Captain v. Useler	Tsingtau
Iliss	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Goltzen	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varslow	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Lucho	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. Olin	Torpedo boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lieut. Borrenborg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Lippo	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lieut. Frhr. Fricke	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
FRENCH.						
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	10,600	—	Saigon
Decadee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt. Bissell	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt. Puech	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Combot	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Marrs	Saigon
Porle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Morris	Saigon
Slyx	Armoured gunboat	1,708	10	1,700	Lt. Seriot	Saigon
Prinde	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	Destroyer	250	8	—	—	Saigon Reserve
Pistolot	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenot	Hongay
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranderson	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Volezan	Torpedo depot	—	—	—	Lt. Bilol	Cap. St. Jacques
Manoha	Surveying ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Toulou	Saigon
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
* Flagship of Commodore Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						
PORTUGUESE.						
Moa	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Petra	Gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milheto	Macao

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, April 5, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.		Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20	雞翅扒	10
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20	雞牛肉	22
" Roast, — Shiu	" 20	雞骨	24
" Breast, — Nagu Lam	" 18	雞皮	18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 15	雞骨	20
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20	雞骨	20
" do. — Sirloin Cotom — Ngau Lau	" 30	雞骨	20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chaiung	" 24	雞骨	20
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9	雞骨	20
" Tongau fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45	雞骨	20
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60	雞骨	20
" Head, — Ngau Tan	" 6	雞骨	20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	" 12	雞骨	20
" Bump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 18	雞骨	20
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	" 9	雞骨	20
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 9	雞骨	20
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 18	雞骨	20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	" 12	雞骨	20
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6	雞骨	20
Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1	雞骨	20
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb. 22	雞骨	20
" Leg, — Young Poi	" 22	雞骨	20
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 20	雞骨	20
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	" 22	雞骨	20
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24	雞骨	20
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12	雞骨	20
" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 25	雞骨	20
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 15	雞骨	20
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each 13	雞骨	20
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 9	雞骨	20
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb 30	雞骨	20
Pork Chop, — Chu Fai Kwat	" 20	雞骨	20
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 24	雞骨	20
" Leg, — Chu Poi	" 24	雞骨	20
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 15	雞骨	20
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set 50	雞骨	20
" Heart, — Young Sum	each 6	雞骨	20
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 9	雞骨	20
" Liver, — Young Con	" 1 24	雞骨	20
Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	" 22	雞骨	20
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 20	雞骨	20
" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	" 22	雞骨	20
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 20	雞骨	20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chaiung	" 20	雞骨	20

POULTRY.

	Cts.		Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb 30	雞仔	30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 30	雞仔	30
Ducks, — Ap	" 30	雞仔	30
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	雞仔	30
Eggs, Hon — Kai Tan	per doz 24	雞仔	30
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb 33	雞仔	30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 28	雞仔	30
Geese, — Ngai	" 25	雞仔	30
Goose, Wild Shai, — Shang-ho Yea Ngai	pair	雞仔	30
Meat Deer, — Wong Keng	each	雞仔	30
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 25	雞仔	30
Partridge, — Che Khoo	" 25	雞仔	30
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair \$ 1	雞仔	30
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 30	雞仔	30
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 25	雞仔	30
Quail, — Um Chum	" 20	雞仔	30
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	雞仔	30
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each 20	雞仔	30
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 51	雞仔	30
" Hen, — Na	" 05	雞仔	30
Wild Ducks, Shai, — Shang hoi Sui Ap	" 1	雞仔	30
" Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	" 1	雞仔	30
Wild Ducks Canton — Sang Shing Sui Ap	" 1	雞仔	30

FISH.

		Cts.	
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb	9	加魚
Bream, — Bin Yu	"	16	加魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	16	加魚
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22	加魚
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	18	加魚
Codfish, — Mui Yu	"	18	加魚
Crabs, — Hai	"	20	加魚
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	"	15	加魚
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	14	加魚
Dace, — Wong Mui Lun	"	11	加魚
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	"	8	加魚
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Mann	"	15	加魚
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	"	16	加魚
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	28	加魚
Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	32	加魚
Garoupa, — Sok Pan	"	52	加魚
Gudgeon, — Pak Kung Yu	"	12	加魚
Harrings, — Tso Pak	"	20	加魚
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28	加魚
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	16	加魚
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28	加魚
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	20	加魚
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	"	24	加魚
Monk Fish, — Moong Yu	"	28	加魚
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	16	加魚
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	"	20	加魚
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	16	加魚
Perch, — Tau Loo	"	15	加魚
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	"	8	加魚
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	18	加魚
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	"	22	加魚
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	28	加魚
Pompano, — Ming Ha	"	52	加魚
Ray, — Pat Pa Sa	"	8	加魚
Rock Fish, — Sok Ka Kung	"	15	加魚
Salmon, — Ma Tau Yu	lb	4	加魚

NEWS FROM HOME.

(Continued from Page 3)

given into custody. With reference to the second charge, the prisoner stated she was collecting on behalf of the Beckenham and West Wickham Poor Dinner Fund and was given a sovereign. The police stated that the prisoner had been making similar appeals in various places around London, and notices had appeared in church magazines warning the public against her. She was wanted by the police at Croydon and other towns. During the hearing of the case the prisoner fell down in the dock in a swoon and the Bench remanded the case for a week.

Middlesex.

At the annual meeting of the Middlesex County Council the Finance Committee reported that the assessable value of the county at the close of the financial year was £6,747,156, a penny rate producing \$28,113.34. The total amount levied in rates was £436,738 11s. 2d., and the outstanding debt is £127,830. In ten years the deficiency in the Exchequer contributions account had been responsible for an increase of over 24 in the county rate. Since the station for testing gas-meters was established, in 1900, the number of meters tested has been 919,345, and the fees received amount to £27,850.

Nottingham.

Strong comment was made at a meeting of the Nottingham City Council on the action of the Education Department in withdrawing a grant to a local temporary school. Sir Edward Fraser, member of the council of the Law Society and ex-Mayor, referred to the disallowance as one instance of the unbounded impudence which some central authorities displayed. He resented the tone adopted by the Board—the work, he supposed, of some clerk on the third floor back—towards the acts of the corporation. All the skill apparently centred in the offices in London, and local representatives were hardly worth considering.

Portsmouth.

The Secretary of the Admiralty is to state that, owing to a swamping of a boat near Portsmouth, the following men, belonging to torpedo-boat 27, are missing:—William Clarke, A.B., Official No. 201,115; Arthur Walter Johnson, A.B., Official No. 202,149. The missing men, in company with another seaman, had put to sea in a dinghy, which was swamped. The third man was picked up after having remained in the water for some time.

SCOTLAND.

Argyllshire.

As Donald MacDonald, gamekeeper to Captain Leschallas, of Glenfinart, Argyll, was on his usual rounds his gun accidentally struck a rock and the charge shattered his right knee. Painful cries for help were heard by two men in a rowing boat, and they clambered up the rocky hillside and discovered MacDonald. Owing to the rough nature of the surrounding ground it was impossible to remove him without assistance, and just when this arrived and removal was attempted MacDonald died from loss of blood. He must have been lying on the hillside for several hours.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation Mr. Cogan, the Chairman of the Estates and Finance Committee, congratulated the Council on the fact that the gross estimate for the ensuing year was £14,053 less than that which was required for the present year, notwithstanding increased burdens, for educational purposes, hospitals, and convalescent homes, which amounted to a penny in the pound. The rate on the north side of the city had been reduced by 5d. in the pound, and on the south side by 4.1-4d.

Dublin.

Mr. Swift heard a charge in Dublin brought by Mr. Edward Stewart, a warehouseman, against Mr. James Larkin, of the Irish Transport Workers' Union, for having acted and voted as a member of the Dublin Corporation although, within five years, before his election, he had been convicted of a crime and sentenced to

imprisonment with hard labour without the option of a fine. It was stated that Mr. Larkin was elected in January last, and that he was liable to a fine not exceeding £20 for every occasion on which he had since acted as a member of the Council. He was fined £5 with £3 costs and disqualified for seven years from acting as a member of the Dublin Corporation.

Galway.

A sequel to the agitation on the Johnston estate, Williamstown, Galway, was the arrest of four tenants on charges of unlawful assembly and of intimidating a bailiff on March 6. The defendants were conveyed under the escort of 50 police to Dunmore, and there taken before Mr. Moriarty, the resident magistrate, at a special Court. District-Inspector Horgan, who prosecuted, asked that the defendants should be bound over to keep the peace. The Magistrate bound the defendants over in their personal sureties of £10 each and two sureties of £5 each, or in default two months' imprisonment.

WALES.

Breconshire.

The mysterious sudden illness and death of Dr. Heather, aged forty-three, of Hay, Breconshire, on February 10, led to the inquest being adjourned for a post-mortem examination. At the resumed inquest the jury, after hearing medical evidence and an analytical report by H.M. Office experts, found that death was due to natural causes. On Tuesday, February 6, Dr. Heather was in his usual health, but on the following day was seized with violent sickness and pains, and Dr. Williams, of Talgarth, received a mysterious telephone summons "to come at once to Dr. Heather, who, the speaker said, had been poisoned." Dr. Williams did not know who the speaker was.

Carmarthenshire.

At the Carmarthenshire Education Authority's meeting at Carmarthen objections were taken to the site of the proposed new school at Gurnant, near Ammanford, on the ground that Lord Dynevor had reserved the mineral rights. There had been representations that the school might be a nuisance, if coal were worked, as several houses in the locality are said to have subsided. A member proposed that they go ahead and trust in providence, and this was agreed to.

Pembrokeshire.

An elderly woman was entering a compartment of a train at Johnston (Pembrokeshire) when one of a number of men in the compartment said: "This is a 'smoker'." The old woman, however, took her seat, saying: "I'm a smoker myself." She explained that she had smoked for fifteen years and acquired the habit when she was in a hospital, a doctor having advised her that the only cure for her complaint was to smoke. "I would rather go to bed without my supper than without my smoke," she added. As soon as the train had left the station she took out her pipe and tobacco and smoked with evident enjoyment.

AN INSULT TO JAPAN.

Anti-American Speech in Japanese House.

Count Hattori, a member of the Opposition in the Japanese House of Representatives, made a remarkable oration in the chamber in connection with an interpellation concerning the diplomacy of the Japanese Government toward the United States. The members on all sides of the House sat spellbound for an hour, listening to the vehement tones of the Opposition orator.

Count Hattori condemned Senator Dillingham's bill amending the immigration laws of the United States as an insufferable insult to Japan. He criticised in the strongest terms the Japanese Government's expression of its willingness to participate in the Panama Exposition as being contradictory to Japan's honour and interest.

No reply was made from the Government's side of House, but one of the members of the Cabinet promised that a written response to the interpellation would be given.—"N. Y. Evening Post."

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hankow, Hunan and Tientsin.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left	Due
London	Shanghai
April 6th	April 23rd
April 10th	April 26th

MAILS DUE.

American, Mongolia, 7th prox.
German, Bulow, 1-4 prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Haiphong and Peking—Per Mathilde, 1st May, 8 a.m.
Haiphong and Peking—Per Sung-kiang, 1st May, 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per Soshu-maru, 1st May, 9 a.m.
Swatow—Per Hainan, 1st May, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Clairmont, 1st May, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Childar, 1st May, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 1st May, 1.15 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—Per Hunan, 1st May, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 1st May, 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki (Europe via Siberia)—Per Bulow, 1st May, 5 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Fazika, 2nd May, 11 a.m.

Amoy and Formosa—Per Tjinhai, 2nd May, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 2nd May, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Ocean, 2nd May, 3 p.m.

Waihaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin—Per Kueibow, 2nd May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Poochow—Per Hainan, 2nd May, 10 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjinhai, 2nd May, 11 a.m.

Christmas Islands—Per Linduden, 3rd May, 4 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Hainan, 4th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuenang, 4th May, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Austror., Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Gubris, 4th May, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choyang, 4th May, 5 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linn, 4th May, 6 p.m.

French Mail.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Ville de la Ciotat, 7th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Tean, 7th May, 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Nikko-maru, 8th May, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Apoor, 8th May, noon.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Dilwara, 8th May, 3 p.m.

English Mail.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday 10th May, at 5 p.m.—Per Oriental, 11th May, 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Japan, 11th May, 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The s.s. Dilwara from Calcutta, left Singapore yesterday afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

The U. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India arrived at Kobe on Friday, the 26th inst., at 11.30 a.m. and left again at 2 p.m. for Yokohama where she is due to arrive on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m.

The s.s. Gregory Apat from Shanghai and Kobe, left Moji yesterday morning, and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

The J. O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Suining from Calcutta, is due at Hongkong on the 7th prox., and leaves for Calcutta via the Straits about 18th prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chunsiang from Pulu Laut, is due at Hongkong to-day.

The J. O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Hopang from Singapore, is due at Hongkong on the 1st prox., and leaves for Calcutta via the Straits on the 6th prox.

The S. L. s.s. Monmouthshire from London, is due at Hongkong on the 3rd June and leaves for Shanghai and Japan on the 4th June.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Fazika from Rangoon, is due at Hongkong on the 7th prox., and leaves for Japan on the 9th prox.

ARRIVED.

China, Aust. s.s., 3,863, P. Parvish, 29th April—Shanghai 26th April, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Hain Chang, Cht. s.s., 1,258, Hamburg, 29th April, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,895, J. Robinson, 29th April—Moji 26th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Ningchow, Br. s.s., 5,816, Jan. Millen, 30th April—Shanghai 27th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Nile, Br. s.s., 3,135, Eccleston, 30th April—San Francisco 3rd April, Gen.—P. M. Co.

Naimur, Br. s.s., 4,179, F. E. Andrews, 30th April—Yokohama 17th April, Gen.—P. O. S. N. Co.

Heimur, Br. s.s., 641, A. H. Stewart, 30th April—Swatow 29th April, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 30th April—Manila 26th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Childar, Br. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 30th April—Canton 21st April, Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 1,200, Speed, 30th April—Canton 29th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Tungus, Nor. s.s., 1,039, C. L. Halversen, 30th April—Saigon 26th April, Gen.—S. & Co.

Lothian, Br. s.s., 3,222, W. J. Lockhart, 30th April—Singapore 24th April, Gen.—D. & Co.

Hu, ch, Br. s.s., 1,208, A. Tucker, 30th April—Newchwang and Chefoo 24th April, Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

Manchuria, for San Francisco.

Heilung, for Foochow.

Hanoi, for Haiphong.

Panama-maru, for Victoria.

Taming, for Philippine Islands.

Marie, for Saigon.

Macdon, for London.

Muttra, for Rangoon.

Kumsang, for Moji.

Taishun, for Shanghai.

Chongshing, for Swatow.

Walsing, for Shanghai.

Pheunph, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Naimur, arrived 30th April, from Shanghai:—

Camp, H. Parker, P.

Howitt, A. Powell, F.

Loary, J. Turner, M.

Per s.s. Yuenang, arrived 30th April, from Manila:—

Bowring, Sir D. Paine

Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. S. P.

Mrs. H. Stewart, L.

No. 1, Rev. W. D. Willson, M. and Mrs. A. M.

Phillips, Weber, Otto

Per s.s. Nole, arrived 30th April, from San Francisco, &c.:—

Ashbaugh, O. L. Jones, J. M.

Pulack, J. Jones, Mrs. A. N.

Berch, W. Kai Ho-kai, Hon. Sir

Boyd, John Little, Col. J. W.

Brace, Mrs. A. Manger, Mrs. C.

Brace, Mrs. J. J. Moroni, V.

Brace, Mrs. H. McComb, Guy

Brace, Mrs. G. Nilschman, L.

Crimble, T. E. O'ne, W. A.

Chrystal, Miss E. Rose, R. H.

Cady, C. H. Pereira, E. P.

Corrith, A. H. Quid, J. P. M.

Corrith, Mrs. B. Bachwaldy, V.

Costello, P. Stewart, Chas.

Edwards, J. D. Scott, Chas. K.

Fuener, Newton C. Schmidt, F. J.

Fuente, Miss M. Swinestead, Mr. and Mrs. B.

Frederick, R. L. Mr. B.

Figueredo, Mr. and Mrs. A.

Mrs. E. J. de Wilden, L.

Figueredo, Miss M. Willmetson, A.

J. de Witte, M.

Figueredo, Miss M. M.

E. A. de W. H. Gayson

April 29th at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.87 29.83

Temperature 73 82

Humidity 96 74

Rain 0.00 0.00

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Cambrio, Br. s.s., Skelton, 14th April—New Port 16th Feb., Coal.—B. & Co.

Ohio Maru, Jap. s.s., 13,426, W. W. Groene, 24th April—San Francisco 27th Mar., Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,030, S. Robinson, s.s.s., 25th April—Vancouver 5th and Shanghai 24th April, Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,000, O. Anderson, 28th April—Bangkok and Swatow 27th April, Gen.—C. S. S. N. Co.

Linduden, Br. s.s., 2,455, Dormand, 28th April—Moji 22nd April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Loongmoon, Gen. s.s., 1,245, Von Ilgum, 26th April—Macassar 18th April, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, Uldorup, 26th April—Haiphong and Hoibow 25th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Minnesota, Am. s.s., 13,923, T. W. Garlick, 21st April—Seattle 18th Mar., and Manila 18th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Mutrin, Br. s.s., 1,116, Kinnipol, 26th April—Manila 26th April—B. & S.

Polchaburi, Br. s.s., 1,373, C. Gosewisch, 26th April—Bangkok 17th April, Rice.—B. & S.

Phraang, Ger. s.s., 1,011, N. C. Rohrer, 28th April—Bangkok via Swatow 19th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,408, S. A. Crosby, 28th April—Manila 26th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,800, K. Arakawa, 28th April—Fuzhou 17th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Samsen, Ger. s.s., 908, R. Peterson, 29th April—Saigon 26th April, Rice.—N. D. L.

Sang Bao, Br. s.s., 3,670, J. Travis, 29th April—Rangoon 29th April, Gen.—Sang, Tai Hong.

Soshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, K. Sukawa, 29th April—Canton 29th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, H. Mathias, 27th April—Haiphong 26th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 3,670, 26th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice.—Cebu.

Tijlajap, Dutch s.s., 2,441, E. H. Kroes, 28th April—Daly and Amoy 26th April, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tjinhai, Dutch s.s., 3,038, W. H. Lep, 27th April—Macassar 17th April, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., 709, Langschwager, 28th April—Manila 25th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Volute, Br. s.s., 2,995, Wilton, 14th April—Singapore 7th April. Bulk oil.—A. P. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Ton-maru, for Bombay.

Choyang, for Canton.

Marie, for Saigon.

Macdon, for London.

Panama-maru, for Victoria.

Chunao, for Canton.

Kueibow, for Canton.

Muttra, for Rangoon.

Shingping, for Canton.

Hiachang, for Canton.

Manchuria, for San Francisco.

Chongshing, for Swatow.

Taming, for Haiphong.

Haiphong, for Foochow.

Hainan, for Swatow.

China, for Trieste.

Naimur, for London.

Irene, for Shanghai.

Ningchow, for Liverpool.

Wongkoi, for Singapore.

Kumsang, for Kobe.